

Wichita Daily Eagle

ALL ABOUT QUEER MONEY.

SOME OF THE METHODS OF COUNTERFEITERS EXPLAINED.

Old and New Schemes for Making Money to Deceive the Unwary—A Few of the Most Dangerous Specimens of the Bogus Note—How to Tell Spurious Coin.

Since the day when Isaac detected the counterfeit ring in the East, there has been no lack of counterfeiters in the world. In the great third patriarch, however, lived in those later days, and as he undertook, as one of his daring and moral obliquity doubtless would, to utter counterfeit coin as well as counterfeit pretensions, he would run up against one of the shrewdest and ablest branches of private service ever employed by a human government. He would not, as would have happened a few generations ago in "Merrie England," be hanged, but he would hang within prison walls for a considerable time, almost beyond question, for almost inevitably counterfeiters are caught and punished in this country.

As long, however, as men think they can make money more easily than they can earn it, so long will unscrupulous men probably brave the perils of law and continue to make spurious coins and bills. There never has been, and probably never will be, a time when this country, or any other within civilization, is free from the curse of counterfeiting.

In the counterfeiting of paper money, however, so much skill and labor and such bulky and costly tools and machinery are necessary that a considerable "plant" has to be established before any damage is done. Nevertheless the counterfeiters in actual circulation are numerous enough to necessitate the publication of Dickerman's United States Counterfeit Detector and Bankers and Merchants' Journal. The monthly magazine which exists and thrives in spite of all this name is indubitably by the government, and is recognized as reliable by banks, bankers, the treasury and the treasury department.

There have been good many ways of making "queer" money. Like all other experts the shrewdest of the quaver have made great improvement in their art within the last few years. First came the photographic bank notes. They were made in two ways, known to experts as the "old" and the "new" methods. By the "old" photographic process the letters, numbers and sometimes the whole back of a note were copied in black. Then they were tinted by a pen and brush and by hand in order to exactly reproduce the colors on the original. This method of "queering" money has almost disappeared. By the "new" method the seal, numbers and color on a bank note are first removed. A negative is then taken from the black which remains, and from this photograph are printed on sensitized paper. In order to get the colors an engraved plate is used for all the tinted parts of a bank note. The tinted parts are printed, as in the genuine, in colors from an engraved plate.

Another process of "queering" money is known as "piecing." This consists in cutting a counterfeit into eight or ten pieces. One of these pieces is pasted into a genuine note by cutting out the serial number and the "S" by pasting, for example, nine good bills in this way, nine other pieces are obtained which with one piece of the "queer" will make a tenth note.

There is again the process known as "raising." This is done by scraping a good note until it is very thin and then pasting in figures and letters of a higher denomination. In this way a \$5 bill was speedily raised to a \$50. Perhaps the most expert "raiser" of money ever in the United States is Pete McCartney, who was arrested in New Orleans for raising \$1 bills to \$50. He has been engaged in counterfeiting for forty years, and is now a man over 60. Out west he is called the "King of Kneeknecks," and the account of his adventures, as given in the secret service records, reads like a romance.

Still another way of "fixing" money is to change the figure of a note by the use of acid, a higher number of figures is printed in the place from a plate. It is very difficult for the counterfeiter to keep the acid from staining or bleaching the paper. If the chemicals spread, then the surrounding letters present more or less of a damaged appearance.

Of course engraved counterfeits are usually the most dangerous of all. A very fine counterfeit \$50 bill was issued some years ago from a series of plates by the celebrated Charles E. Ulrich. The hundred bills printed from a series of plates engraved in Brooklyn by Charles Smith for William H. Brockway were but little less perfect than genuine.

But the finest counterfeit from every point of view was a \$500 United States note of the series of 1860. It was about equal to the genuine in skill and workmanship. So dangerous was the counterfeit that the treasury department decided to retire all the \$500 notes in use, and today only a few of the genuine remain in circulation, and the banks receive them only for deposit.

These great obstacles have thus far stood in the way of the cleverest counterfeiter: the fiber paper, the geometrical lattice work and the paper known as the Crane patent, with the silk threads running lengthwise throughout the note. So, too, the lattice work has defied the most persistent efforts of the counterfeiter, and consequently lattice work is the chief feature in all bank notes engraved. By the simple turning of a screw patterns are cut in the form of a grid, and certain figures are made which can be reproduced only with the greatest difficulty, even by the operator a second time. The borders, corners, oval and circular forms on bank notes are all formed by the geometrical lattice. Those who are in the habit of handling much money always pay close attention to these points.

In counterfeit coins there has been a tremendous business done, especially since the resumption of specie payments after the war. The varieties are almost endless, owing to the ease with which the work can be done by workmen of an inferior grade of skill. The easiest method is by the use of a plaster of Paris mold, and the coin most frequently

imitated is the five-cent nickel. It is not milled, and there is little difficulty in imitating the metal. The counterfeiters of this coin, the secret service people say, are mostly Italians. The milled counterfeiters, however, can generally be detected by their appearance, and therefore the most skillful criminals use a die, and strike off coin that it is difficult to detect.

For detecting counterfeit coin, compare the impression, weight, ring and general appearance with the genuine coin of the same period and coinage, and if we take the three tests of weight, diameter and thickness, it will be found almost impossible for the counterfeiter to comply with these three tests without using genuine metal.

With coin the game is generally played in one of three ways. They are either sweated, plugged or filled. The sweating is done by taking off from 5 to 10 per cent of the coin with a file or sand. To "plug" a coin is to bore a hole in it and fill the hole with baser metal. The hole is made generally near or on the edge, and the outside of the "plug" is covered with genuine metal. In "filling" the process is more elaborate, and the coin is sawed partly or entirely in two, and then after the center is scooped out the two parts are skillfully joined again.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

The new German chancellor, Gen. Caprivi, is an inveterate smoker.

Arthur Rothschild has sold his famous collection of postage stamps for the sum of \$60,000.

Alphonse Daudet and Prince Bismarck have smoked more tobacco than any other two men in Europe.

The late Rev. Dr. Joseph Nishime was the first Japanese educated in an American college. He was graduated at Amherst and at Andover.

The late Mrs. Maria, of Fall River, Mass., was the man who set up and put in operation the first calico printing machine ever used in the United States. He was 83 years old.

Andrew Carnegie is 55 years old. He had less than \$100 twenty-six years ago, but since that time he has made \$56,000,000, of which he now holds \$30,000,000 in his own right.

Actor Crane's first appearance on the stage was in Utica, where in an emergency he took the part of the soldier in "La Fille du Regiment." He was at that time baggage boy for the company.

Professor Max Muller, the eminent Orientalist and philologist, went to England without knowing a single word of English. Although a mere youth he was deeply versed in Sanscrit, Hebrew and Arabic.

When P. T. Barnum said farewell to a well known English circus manager the latter remarked, "We shall meet again in heaven, my dear Barnum." The American looked thoughtfully for a moment, and then said: "Yes, if you are there."

The late Baron Dows, the joking Irish judge, once told an American that it was better to have a small career in Ireland than a great one in England, because in Ireland when one said funny things people understood them, and that made life worth living.

Count Andrassy had a splendid nerve at the card table, and when he played at all called for very high stakes. He once played three rubbers of whist with the late Count Durn, Prince Peter Schouvaloff and Baron Krasinski—all first rate whist players—for 2,000 franc points and 10,000 francs on the rub.

Bishop Potter, speaking of the rush of our modern life, says: "Well, might everybody in a great city be driving an engine. He is running himself on a schedule, and the demand upon him all the while is to crowd just a little more work or sport or excitement into the day than his nervous machinery will stand."

Rutherford B. Hayes, who served under the late Gen. Crook during the war, in a tender tribute to his memory, says: "No statesman or philanthropist in his closet has framed theories for uplifting the red men more worthy a just, generous and powerful nation than the practical measures which Gen. Crook devised."

Sir Peter Coats, of Auchinbreck, Scotland, whose industrial enterprise is as well known in Rhode Island as in the country north of the Tweed, figures prominently in one of Charles Dickens' most popular novels. For the two brothers Coats, of Paisley, are known to have been the originals of "Cheerily Brothers" in "Nicholas Nickleby."

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

A false flag means a rotten keel below.

One thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning.

Try to regard present vexations as you will regard them a month hence.

There is no surer way of having everybody's help than by trying yourself to help everybody.

The world is like a looking glass. Laugh at it and it laughs back; frown at it and it frowns back.

The chief secret of comfort lies in not suffering trifles to vex us, and in cultivating our undergrowth of small pleasures.

Self culture is the storage of power. It will introduce a man to a larger and more beautiful world than idleness and ignorance ever find.

The infliction of pain as a punishment is only justified when the inflictor is certain or nearly certain as to the pain that the pain will be productive of good.

Take time: it is no use to foam or fret, or do as the angry housekeeper who has got hold of the wrong key, and pushes, shakes and rattles it about the lock until both are broken and the door is still unopened.

It is the habitual thought that frames itself into our life. It affects us even more than our intimate social relations do. Our confidential friends have not so much to do in shaping our lives as thoughts have which we harbor.

To try too hard to make people good is one way to make them worse; the only way to make good is to be good—remembering well the beam and the mote. The time for speaking comes rarely; the time for being never departs.

Saving is a practice best begun early—and for this reason. It is a habit, and, like all habits, easily planted in a child, but taking root with difficulty in an adult. It is no kindness to teach children to spend, unless you can insure them money to spend to their lives' end.—Montreal Star.

Royal Conclave of Knights and Ladies. The supreme officers are about to start a mammoth council to be located in Boston and to number not less than 1,000 members. The charter list has already been opened and a number of applications enrolled. Meetings will be held at the office of the supreme secretary every day for the purpose of obligating members and giving the secret work.

Order of the Iron Rail. The order is extended into thirty states and territories beside Canada. There have been 1,115 branches organized, and up to date about 1,000 are in good standing. There is one branch with over 1,000 members. The membership, if equally divided among the branches, would average about 53 members to a branch.

A new gem, the pierre Tonguinoise, is in the market. When cut like the diamond, it is said to be very beautiful. Its color is a dark blue, more brilliant than sapphire, though some varieties have a purple or red tinge.

Too Green to Pluck the Fruit. George—What a prize that Barnsey girl is! I asked her for a kiss the other evening. Frank—And she said yes.

George—Not in so many words. But she plucked up her mouth in a most provoking way and said: "No, George, I cannot give you a kiss," and then added in an irrelevant sort of way: "Don't you know that stolen goods are a bad thing?"

THE CHINESE

Say, "When the wind blows your fire, it is useless to tire yourself." About half of your toil can be avoided by the use of Sapolio.

It doesn't make us tired to tell about the merits of SAPOLIO. Thousands of women in the United States thank us every hour of their lives for having told them of SAPOLIO.

Its use saves many weary hours of toil in house-cleaning.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Grocers often substitute cheaper goods for SAPOLIO to make a better profit. Send back such articles, and insist upon having just what you ordered.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS CO., NEW YORK.

AUTHORS OF NOTED HYMNS.

A Scottish lady, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Cleburne, wrote the justly popular hymn, the "Ninety and Nine."

"Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing," was written, by Robert Robinson, and was the earliest of his many lyrics.

Bishop Heiser will doubtless be longest remembered by virtue of his having written "From Greenland's Icy Mountains."

The author of "Just as I Am, Without One Plea," was Miss Charlotte Elliott, a daughter of one Charles Elliott, of Clapham, England.

Phoebe Cary, Alice Cary's tenderly loved sister, has left an imperishable name behind her because she wrote "One sweet solemn thought comes to me o'er and o'er."

Timothy Dwight, one of the early presidents of Yale college, was the author of "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord," a hymn greatly endeared to the church everywhere.

What hymn, or, indeed, what service has Charles Wesley written or rendered which will endure his memory to so many people everywhere as the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul?"

"Come, Ye Sinners, Poor and Needy," which is always a great favorite during seasons of religious awakening, was composed by Joseph Hart, a native of London, in which city he was born in 1712.

"Coronation," or what is otherwise known as "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name," was written by the Rev. Edward Perronet. He was rector in the Church of England, in which connection his father was a prominent clergyman.

Walter Shirley, an English knight, as also a preacher, died in 1796. He was one of the celebrated Penn converts, and labored with great success both in England and Ireland. He composed that grand hymn, "Sweet the Moments Rich in Blessing."

"Son of My Soul, Thou Saviour Dear," was composed by John Keble, the eminent English divine, and who is remembered as the author of many choice volumes the one effort of his by which his name will live longest is this beautiful hymn. Keble died in 1837.

Little did Joseph P. Webster and his friend Bennett realize when they wrote "Sweet By and By" that their names would go down to history as the joint composers of a song which has found an abiding place in all Christian hearts, and it will always find such a place till time's latest hour.

The hymn which of all others has made the Rev. Mr. Palmer's name a household word in thousands upon thousands of Christian homes in all lands is "Olive," beginning with the words, "My faith looks up to thee." No more popular hymn has been written in any age than this one, which is characterized by great grace and power.

One of the most popular hymns among all religious bodies is the one called "Bethany," or "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Sarah Fuller Flower wrote it. She was the second daughter of Benjamin Flower, of England, and was married in 1834 to a civil engineer by the name of Adams. She died in 1849, at the age of 44, and lies buried near Harlow, in Essex, New York State.

INDIAN MARRIAGE EXPENSES.

The gift to be paid at the time of the prostration of the bride before her mother-in-law is limited to seven rupees.

The payment on account of the ceremony when the bridegroom touches the fringe of his mother-in-law's dress must not go beyond two rupees.

It is expressly provided also that in no case shall the father or guardian of the bride take any money from the other on account of giving his daughter.

The number of dinner parties given by the bride's family is not to be more than five, and the number of guests at each must not be more than twenty-five.

The payment on account of mahi mahi, or the gift of an earthen pot with catfishes when the bridegroom's party departs after the marriage, shall not exceed five rupees at the outside.

The presents to be given at the betrothal by the father or guardian of the bride to the father or guardian of the bridegroom shall not exceed one rupee and seven annas or betelnuts.

When the bridegroom is invited to a social

evening at his father-in-law's house the amount to be paid to him is not to exceed two rupees, nor shall he take with him on such occasions more than five men.

The present to be given by the bride's father may be as small as one rupee, but whatever the sum he must be expended on ornaments, which will be the wife's property through life and her husband's after.

The marriage party going to the bride's village is not to spend more than thirty rupees, and when the bride goes to her husband's house with her first child the amount to be paid to the bridegroom's friends is not to be more than eleven rupees and may be as low as one rupee.

The marriage present payable to the bridegroom's father may be one rupee and shall not exceed 101 rupees, nor shall the value of the ornaments distributed at the marriage procession exceed ten rupees. The presents of the bride's maternal relatives must be of the same value.—London Times.

HINTS ON READING.

Have the reading lesson studied in advance by the pupil.

Select the best newspaper from the literary and moral standpoint for school reading.

Let the pupils read silently and then aloud first gain the thought and then express it.

Require the substance of paragraphs and of whole pieces to be given in the pupil's own words.

The meaning of new words should be developed, sometimes by showing their use in sentences and sometimes by definitions.

A vocal drill should precede the reading. This should be the key to the proper expression of the sentiment in pitch, force, time and quality of voice.

The proper sentiment is to be created by causing in the pupil a lively picturing of persons and places and of speech and action. Feeling is caused by knowing.

The pronunciation of difficult words should be taught by directing the children's attention to the syllables and letters as signs of sounds, and also by the example of the teacher.

The class should have a thorough drill on a few chosen pieces to create a standard of expression. This drill should be in concert to avoid diffidence; and individually, in order to secure independence and to give an opportunity for criticism.

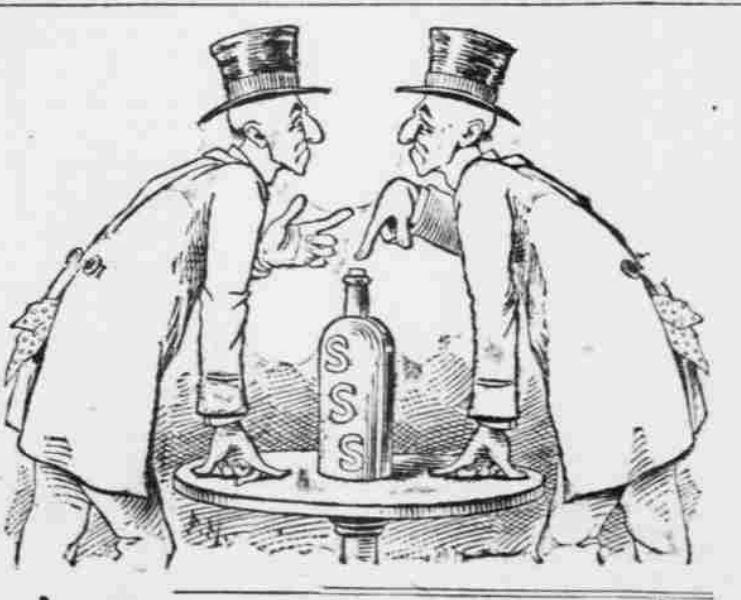
Emphasis and inflection should be taught mainly from within, that is, by leading the pupil to a clear comprehension of the thought, but at times example is best. A few rules, as, for instance, those relating to new or contrasted ideas, should be taught inductively. Drill on passages in the lesson and on elementary sounds, to establish correct habits of inflection and emphasis, should not be omitted.—Journal of Education.

Animals That Eat with Their Gizzard.

The cuttle-fish, which, among other strange things, always walks with its head downward, does not chew its food at all, but masticates with its gizzard. So do geese, fowls, ducks and indeed all modern birds. Seizing their food in their beaks, they swallow it whole, if grain or seed, and in large pieces if it be fruit or bread. In that condition it goes into the gizzard, a powerful muscle with a very tough, horny lining, which acts as a mill, being sufficiently powerful to pulverize uncooked corn. To assist in the milling process all grain-eating birds swallow little pieces of gravel, glass, crockery, metal, etc., the horny interior of the gizzard being sufficiently tough to escape cutting by these materials. It is because of this fact that the ostrich has acquired its reputation of enjoying a ferruginous diet.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Cost of Animal and Electric Power.

Experts have for some time been experimenting and estimating upon the comparative cost of running a line of street cars by electricity and by horse power. After careful inquiry and investigation they have reported that taking a line of fifty cars the average cost of operating per day with horses is \$363.75, against a cost when electricity is used of \$281.35 per day. This leaves a balance of \$82.40 per day, or nearly \$5 a day on each car, in favor of electric traction; this means the saving in a single year of a large proportion of the amount necessary for equipping the cars with electric appliances for propelling them.—New York Commercial Advertiser.



Who are the Proprietors?

Who are the proprietors of S. S. S. did you ask? Well, I don't know them personally, but I do know that S. S. S. is a most wonderful blood remedy, and I know personally and by reputation, several of the following named gentlemen, who endorse the proprietors of S. S. S. as men of high standing and character.

L. O. C. LAMAR, Chief Justice U. S. Supreme Court.
A. H. COLQUITT, U. S. Senator from Georgia.
J. B. GORDON, Governor of Georgia.
J. N. GLENN, Mayor of Atlanta, Ga.
H. W. GRADY, Late Editor of the Atlanta Constitution.
J. H. PORTER, President Merchants Bank, Atlanta, Ga.
W. A. HEMPHILL, President Capital City Bank, Atlanta, Ga.
L. J. HILL, President City National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.
PAUL ROMARE, Vice-President Atlanta National Bank.

J. C. JONES, City Marshal of Fulton, Arkansas, writes: I tried mercurial and potash remedies, and the only result was an attack of mercurial rheumatism that made my life one of unbroken agony. S. S. S. cured me sound and well. Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Copyrighted by S. S. S. CO.

Fourth National Bank.

WICHITA, KANSAS.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$200,000
SURPLUS, 16,000

DIRECTORS:
R. T. DEAN, E. B. POWELL, O. D. BARNES, L. R. COLE,
Amos I. HOOK, F. W. WALLER, G. W. LARIMER, J. M.
MORSE, R. O. GRAVES.

R. LOHMEYER, JR., L. D. SKINNER,
J. P. ALLEN, W. H. LIVINGSTON,
Vice President, Assistant Cashier

State National Bank.

OF WICHITA, KAN.

CAPITAL, \$100,000
SURPLUS, 80,000

DIRECTORS:
John R. Carey, George W. Waller, W. F. Green,
J. P. Allen, Ros Harris, J. M. Allen, P. V. Healy, J. M.
Lombard, Jr., Peter Gatto, L. D. Skinner, James
Lombard.

R. E. LAWRENCE, Pres., O. MARTINSON, V. P.,
J. A. DAVISON, Cashier.

West Side National Bank

CAPITAL, Paid Up, \$100,000.

DIRECTORS:
R. E. LAWRENCE, O. MARTINSON, H. L. SMITHSON, N.
S. T. TUTTLE, N. F. NIDELANDER, W. R. TUCKER,
John Davidson, J. C. RUSAN.

M. W. LEVY, Pres., A. W. OLIVER, V. P.,
L. A. WALTON, Cashier.

Wichita National Bank.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$250,000
SURPLUS, 50,000

DIRECTORS:
S. H. KOHN, A. W. OLIVER, M. W. LEVY, L. A. WALTON,
S. T. TUTTLE, N. F. NIDELANDER, W. R. TUCKER,
John Davidson, J. C. RUSAN.

Do a General Banking, Collecting
and Brokerage Business.

Eastern and Foreign Exchange
bought and sold. United States bonds
of all denominations bought and sold.
County, Township and Municipal
bonds bought.

IF YOU
Want money
Want a loan
Want a partner
Want a situation
Want to sell a farm
Want to sell a house
Want to buy or sell stock
Want a good board or home
Want to sell plants or grain
Want to sell household furniture
Want to sell or trade for anything
Want to find customers for anything
READ AND ADVERTISE IN OUR

TWO CENT

COLUMN
Advertising obtains new customers.
Advertising keeps old customers.
Advertising liberally always pays.
Advertising makes one do without it.
Advertising creates confidence.
Advertising is a part of every business.
Advertising exhibits skill.
Advertising means success.
Advertising constantly.
Advertising regularly.
Advertising always.
ADVERTISE IN OUR
TWO CENT
COLUMN

J. P. ALLEN,
Druggist.

Everything Kept in a First-Class Drug Store

108 EAST DOUGLAS AVE.
WICHITA, KAN.

DAVIDSON & CASE

Successors to
John Davidson, Pioneer Lumberman
of Sedgewick County.

ESTABLISHED IN 1870.

A Complete Stock of Pine Lumber,
Shingles, Lath, Doors, Sash,
etc., always on hand.

Office and yards on Mosley avenue, between
Douglas and First streets. Branch yards at
Union City and Oklahoma City, T. T.

OLIVER BROS.,
—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER.

WICHITA, KANSAS.

Yards at Wichita, Mayfield, Wellington,
Harper, Atchita, Garden Plain,
Anthony, Arkansas City, Andale and
Havens.

HOTEL--METROPOLE.

CASEBEE & DEAN, Prop's.

WICHITA, KANSAS.

Elevator, Steam Heat, Bath Room, Electric Bell,
Grand Sample Room, Lighted by Gas, Hot and
Cold Water with Bath \$1.50 per day. Terms \$2 and
\$3 per day. First-class in all respects.

SHAFFER & MAHANEY

Coal, Gravel, Roofing, Roofing and
Building Materials.

TELEPHONE NO. 104.

18th St. and 4th Ave. Wichita, Kan.

THE WICHITA EAGLE

(M. M. MURDOCK & BRO., Props.)

Lithographers, Publishers, Printers,
Stationers, Binders, and
Blank Book Makers.

JOB PRINTING.

One of the most complete Job Printing Offices in the State. Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Cards, Catalogues, Price Lists, Premium Lists, Stock Certificates, Checks, Drafts, Book Printing, etc. News and Job Printing of all kinds.

LITHOGRAPHING.

All branches of Lithographing, Bonds, Checks, Drafts, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Cards, etc. We have first-class designers and engravers.

ENGRAVING.

Wedding Invitations and Announcement Cards, Luncheon Cards, Calling Cards, etc.

BLANK BOOKS.

Blank Books of all kinds made to order, Bank, City, County, and commercial work a specialty. Sole agents for Kansas, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory for Bronson's Patent Automatic Level Joint Binding. Endorsed by book-keepers, bankers and county officers. Nothing made equal to it for strength and flat opening. Will open at any page, and lie perfectly flat when opened at any part of the book, permitting writing across both pages as easily as one. It is the only book that will open out perfectly flat from the first page to the last, thus enabling one to write into the fold as easily as at any part of